ANNUAL REPORT

for the fiscal year
ending March 31, 1985

Department of Labour and Manpower

ISSN 0825-0642

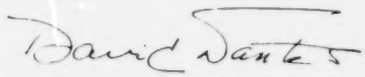
To His Honour

The Honourable Alan R. Abraham, C.D.
Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia

Sir:

I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of the Department of Labour and Manpower for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1985.

Respectfully submitted,



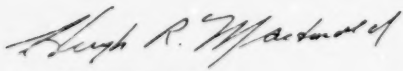
David Nantes
Minister of Labour and Manpower

To the Honourable David Nantes
Minister of Labour and Manpower

Sir:

I have the honour to submit herewith the report for the Labour Section of the Department of Labour and Manpower for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1985.

Respectfully submitted,



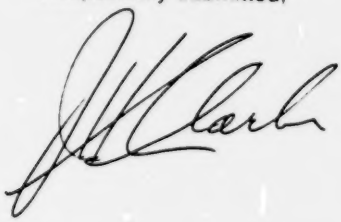
H.R. Macdonald
Deputy Minister (Labour)

To the Honourable David Nantes
Minister of Labour and Manpower

Sir:

I have the honour to submit herewith the report for the Manpower Section of the Department of Labour and Manpower for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1985.

Respectfully submitted,



J.H. Clarke
Deputy Minister (Manpower)

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ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND MANPOWER
MINISTER OF LABOUR AND MANPOWER
WORKERS COMPENSATION BOARD
PERSONNEL
DEPUTY MINISTER MANPOWER
DEPUTY MINISTER LABOUR
PROGRAM OPERATIONS DIVISION
PLANNING AND EVALUATION DIVISION
YOUTH INITIATIVES DIVISION
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DIVISION
RESEARCH DIVISION
FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE
ADMINISTRATION AND ACCOUNTING DIVISION
LABOUR STANDARDS DIVISION
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY DIVISION

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Office of the Minister and Deputy Minister

Minister ..... Hon. David Nantes
Deputy Minister, Labour ..... H.R. Macdonald
Deputy Minister, Manpower ..... J.H. Clarke
Assistant to the Deputy Minister, Labour ..... P.F. Langlois

MANPOWER

Program Operations Division

Director — Ray Cole

Program Development Division

Director — Peter Woods

Planning and Evaluation Division

Director — Wayne Doggett

Youth Initiatives Division

Director — Kathie Swenson

LABOUR

Administration and Accounting Division

Director of Office Services ..... P.G. Horne

Industrial Relations Division

Director of Conciliation Services ..... W. McCallum

Research Division

Director ..... Jean Dobson

Labour Standards Division

Director ..... A.R. Mitchell

Occupational Safety Division

Director ..... D.D. Todd

Office of the Fire Marshal

Fire Marshal ..... C. Findlay

Stationary Engineers Board

Chairman ..... C.W. Purcell
Inspector-Examiner ..... K.W. Daniels
Members ..... R.I. McNabb
A.B. Hill
F.J. MacDonald
W.C. Harris

Labour Relations Board

Chairman ..... Judge R.J. McCleave
Vice-Chairman ..... P.E. Darby
Chief Executive Officer ..... K.H. Horne
Members ..... D.G. Burchell
A.R. Harrington
L.F. McKay
M. McIntyre
Alternate Members ..... W.H. Tidmarsh
P. O'Brien
P. Landry
J.G. Boudreau
F.J. Creaser
J.G. MacDonald
E.M. MacNeil

Construction Industry Panel—Labour Relations Board

Chairman	Judge R.J. McCleave
Vice-Chairman	P.E. Darby
Chief Executive Officer	K.H. Horne
Members	F.J. Creaser
	E.M. MacNeil
Alternate Members	J.G. MacDonald
	D. MacDonald, Jr.
	A. Rafuse
	D.G. Burchell
	A.R. Harrington
	L.F. McKay
	C. "Mark" Cleary

Labour Standards Tribunal

Chairman	Stephen Mont
Executive Officer	G. Ross
Members	M.H. Martell
	Ann Hebb
Alternate Member	Cheryl Taylor

Minimum Wage Board

Chairman	John McIntyre
Members	F. Belshaw
	D. Cook
	G. Davis
	A. Meisner
	B. Ross

Provincial Manpower Board

Chairman	W.S. Robertson
Vice-Chairman	H.G. Marsh
Members	R.G. Bullock
	M.A. Eisenhauer
	J.T. Kennedy
	Peter Andrewes
	N.J. Mosher
	R.D. Tullock
	D.J. White
	C. "Mark" Cleary
	John Horechuk
	Janet Fountain
	A.C. Shaw

Provincial Apprenticeship Board

Chairman	C. "Mark" Cleary
Members	Jim Henley
	Colin Isnor
	Edward MacNeil
	Len Perry
	Carl Nelson
	Paul Christie

INTRODUCTION

The Nova Scotia Department of Labour and Manpower marked 53 years of service to labour, management and the general public on March 31, 1985.

The Act that established a department of the government of Nova Scotia called the Department of Labour, to be presided over by the Minister of Labour, was passed March 31, 1932. The annual report for the first year's operation of the Department included reports of the Minimum Wage Board, Employment Services Office and Supervisor of Unemployment Relief. Of those three, only the Minimum Wage Board remains today.

The Department was assigned additional responsibilities of manpower training in 1981 with the proclamation of An Act to Provide For A Department of Labour and Manpower. The new legislation also changed the Department's name to the Department of Labour and Manpower.

The responsibilities of the Department have expanded since 1932 and now fall into six broad categories: industrial relations; occupational safety; labour standards; manpower, which includes apprenticeship training; fire prevention and protection; and research. Fire prevention and protection are covered in the Annual Report of the Fire Marshal.

NEW LEGISLATION

Legislation was passed during the last session of the Legislature to amend The Trade Union Act, 1972, Chapter 19. The amendment of Section 75 of the Act clarified and strengthened the powers of the Labour Relations Board to act to correct situations where it is considered that the Act has been violated. The remedies provided by the amendment permit an order to be issued by the Board for all violations, requiring trade unions, employers, employees or other persons to cease acting contrary to the Act. It further permits the Board to direct those persons to rectify the results of their actions and, in the appropriate circumstances, the Board can reinstate persons affected by the violation and pay them compensation for lost earnings or employee benefits.

MANPOWER

The Manpower Section is responsible for provincial manpower matters in general, and specifically for

- Labour Market Needs identification;
- Manpower supply projections;
- Evaluation of the effectiveness of all occupational training programs in meeting labour market requirements;
- Federal/provincial activities in all matters associated with the current Federal/Provincial Training Agreement;
- Administration of the annual Canada Employment Institutional Training Program; and the
- Provincial Apprenticeship Act.

The Manpower Section was reorganized under a Deputy Minister (Manpower), with the addition of a Director, Planning and Evaluation, a Director, Program Operations, and a Director, Youth Initiatives. Two present staff members were reappointed: one to the position of Director, Program Operations and the other to Director, Program Development.

The responsibilities assumed by the Director, Planning and Evaluation, are related to Labour Market issues. Those assumed by the Director, Youth Initiatives, are to establish and conduct a Career Counselling system; by the Director, Program Operations, are for Federal/Provincial relations on all training matters; and by the Director, Program Development, are for the Apprenticeship Program and all industrial-related activities.

During the year, under the National Institutional Training Program, a total of 590,577 training days were conducted at a cost of approximately $18,255,000, of which approximately $18,112,000 was recovered from the federal government.

A Provincial Manpower Board composed of members from industry and business has been established and met on several occasions during the period under review. The Board's mandate is to ensure that

occupational training programs are responsive to labour market needs, that there is a coordinated approach to manpower training and human resource development in Nova Scotia, and to promote manpower planning in industry itself.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL TRAINING PROGRAM

The General Industrial Training (G.I.T.) program involves on-the-job training for a variety of lower level skills provided for under the new National Training Act and the training agreement between the federal government and the Province of Nova Scotia.

Another program, Critical Trade Skills Training (CTST), is also a result of an agreement between the federal government and the Province of Nova Scotia. The target of CTST is high technology.

The objective of Industrial Training, in both general and critical skills, is to alleviate persistent skill shortages of workers, especially in designated occupations of national or regional importance, or in high-demand skilled occupations. Both provide retraining of workers affected by technology or regulatory change and also access to employment opportunities for unemployed workers who lack marketable skills.

The provincial role in Industrial Training is to provide the expertise required to improve all training program standards in Nova Scotia. The Industrial Training section of the Department of Labour and Manpower is responsible for assessing an industry's capability to train; for developing proper training curricula with employer input; and for evaluating the ongoing programs with recommendations for upgrading the employer's implementation of the training programs.

The provincial role is accomplished in close cooperation with the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the regional Canada Employment Centres.

More than 1,900 trainees from over 1,100 employers were allocated in excess of $6,000,000 in combined GIT and CTST funds in Nova Scotia during the 1984-85 fiscal year.

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

The Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualifications section isresponsible for the development of skilled manpower through an organized system of training, and for the establishment of adequate trade standards within the framework of the Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualifications Act. The apprenticeship system involves on-the-job acquisition of a trade, coupled with periods of off-the-job institutional training. Full training costs for registered apprentices are paid by the federal government under the terms of the Federal/Provincial Training Agreement. The costs include full instruction and operating costs and also a portion of the administrative costs.

The National Training Act and Regulations provides for the payment of allowances to apprentices who are not eligible for Unemployment Insurance benefits while attending institutional training courses. Those apprentices eligible to draw Unemployment Insurance Benefits may do so while in attendance.

All institutional training of apprentices is provided for the Apprenticeship section by the provincial Department of Education at the Nova Scotia Institute of Technology in Halifax, and at University College of Cape Breton and the Adult Vocational Training Centre in Sydney.

School Training of Apprentices

Pre-employment Program

The Pre-employment Program is a training program designed to provide a starting point for young people interested in entering into an apprenticeship in a specific trade. Selected applicants are trained in sufficient skills of the trade for them to produce immediately for their employer, thereby reducing the length of the initial period during which a beginning apprentice is non-productive. The program also acts as a selective pool from which employers may choose future apprentices.

Candidates for the Pre-employment Program are selected by the federal Employment and Immigration Commission. The assessment is based on minimum qualification requirements and the applicant's suitability for the trade.

A total of 228 candidates received training in the various trades

during the fiscal year. This was a decrease of 98 from the previous year. Four classes were dropped in Bricklaying, Electrical Construction, Motor Vehicle Repair (Mechanical) and Motor Vehicle Repair (Body). Three classes were added because of demand in Carpentry, Industrial Instrumentation and Industrial Mechanical. Continuous intake classes were conducted in both Halifax and Sydney.

Block Release Program

The Apprenticeship Program is basically a training program in which an apprentice learns the skills of a trade while on the job. The related theory portion of the training requirement is acquired through periods of school training that supplement the on-the-job training. Called the Block Release Program, this is the major training program for registered apprentices in the province. Apprentices are notified to report for training each year of their term of apprenticeship. The training class usually extends over a five- to eight-week period, depending on the requirement of the trade. On completion of the training period, an apprentice must pass an examination to acquire credit for the course.

Block Release classes were attended by 2,282 apprentices during the year. This was an increase of 160 apprentices over the previous year. Increases/Decreases in attendance occurred in the following trades: Bricklaying (+38), Carpentry (+162), Electrical Construction (+34), Industrial Electrical (-12), Heavy Duty Repair (-8), Industrial Instrumentation (-4), Industrial Mechanic (-13), Machinist (-42), Mine Electrician (-12), Mine Mechanic (-17), Motor Vehicle Mechanic (-59), Bus and Transport (-10), Oil Burner Servicing (+6), Plumbing (+17), Sprinkler Fitter (-12), Stationary Engineer (+10), Sheet Metal (-14), Lineman (+36), Boilermaker (-17), Cooking +65), Plant Apprenticeship (-21), Motor Vehicle Repair Body (-3), Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (+18), Steamfitter-Pipefitter (+7) and Marine Fitter (+11).

Part-Time Training

A total of seven part-time classes were held in various locations throughout the province, a decrease of two from the previous year. In these classes 89 people were trained in the following trades: Carpentry (26), Industrial Electrical (15), Steamfitter/Pipefitter (19), Industrial Mechanic (9), and general training (various trades) (10).

Modular Training

Development work for the modular program for Carpentry, Motor Vehicle Repair (Mechanical), Bricklayer and Cook have been completed, and the program for these trades is now provided completely in a modular context and appears to be working reasonably well. Three additional trades are presently in the developmental stage and will be introduced this year: Electrical Construction, Gasfitter and Machinist.

Trade Advisory Committees

The Provincial Apprenticeship Board continues to meet regularly and make recommendations in regard to regulations, training and certification, based on input from industry and the trade advisory committees. A total of 15 advisory committees representing 18 trades meet onan as-required basis.

ADMINISTRATION AND ACCOUNTING DIVISION

The Administration and Accounting Division is the internal administration arm of the Department. Essentially, it is responsible for the preparation and control of budgets and appropriations, and the efficient and economical utilization of staff, space and equipment in consultation with directors of the various divisions. The director recommends promotions, compensation, disciplinary action and terminations to the Deputy Minister after conferring with the directors concerned. The Division coordinates the various administrative functions of the Department and acts as liaison with other departments of government, the Civil Service Commission and the Auditor General.

RESEARCH DIVISION

The Research Division is responsible for developing labour information, specialized studies and forecasts to be used in the formation of legislation, programs and administrative policies. Research is carried on both independently and in cooperation with the appropriate federal agencies.

During the period under review, studies were carried out in the areas of industrial relations, wages, labour force and manpower. Work in labour-related areas was also undertaken.

The results of this research were placed at the disposal of the Department of Labour and Manpower, as well as labour, management, other government agencies and the general public.

Wages

During the 1984-85 reporting period, the annual publication *Wage Rates, Salaries and Hours of Labour in Nova Scotia* was again released. The data are compiled in industry, province, county and urban area. Information on wage rates in the construction industry has been compiled and is available on request.

Labour Force and Related Statistics

During the period, a monthly report entitled *Current Labour Force Statistics in Nova Scotia* was published. Also, from time to time specialized information was gathered to meet requests placed with the Division.

Manpower

Manpower research incorporates a number of functions including the provision of information and data required by the Manpower Division; ongoing evaluation of the ability of the apprenticeship program to effectively fulfill its intended functions; an annual follow-up survey of graduates from provincial training institutions; provision of technical support to the operations of the Provincial Manpower Board; and special studies on the operations of the Nova Scotia labour market. During the fiscal year, a Planning and Evaluation Branch was established under the Manpower Division. This division assumed the responsibility for all areas of manpower research.

Industrial Relations

All collective agreements on file with the Department are studied, and analyses of major provisions are coded and placed on computer. This provides an immediate source of reference on all agreements.

During the fiscal year, the report entitled *Monthly Summary of Activities—Industrial Relations Division/Labour Relations Board* was published. In addition, *Labour Organizations in Nova Scotia, 1984* was published to supply labour, management and the general public with an annually updated directory of labour unions, along with the names and addresses of the principal officials. Incorporated in the publication is information on union membership by area, industry and congress affiliation.

Data on work stoppages and collective agreement expirations were prepared by the Division and made available on request.

The monthly report entitled *Collective Agreement Settlements in Nova Scotia* was published. A complementary publication, *Wage Changes in Collective Agreement Settlements in Nova Scotia*, is also released quarterly. It aggregates collective agreement settlement base rate changes by selected statistical description, providing a data source for analyzing wage developments and trends in wage negotiations in the province. As well, annual publications are prepared dealing with those settlement and settlement trends: *Trends in Collective Bargaining Settlements in Nova Scotia* and *Trends in Collective Agreement Settlement Wage Rates Changes in Nova Scotia*.

Two publications, *Negotiated Working Conditions, 1984* and *Compendium of Grievance Arbitration Decisions, 1984*, were released. *Negotiated Working Conditions* is an annual analysis of working condition provisions found in collective agreements in Nova Scotia. The *Compendium of Grievance Arbitration Decisions* lists decisions that have been filed under grievance arbitration legislation provided for under the Nova Scotia Trade Union Act. The *Compendium* outlines the issues involved in a particular arbitration and summarizes the grievance being brought to arbitration and the arbitrator's award. Issues are indexed utilizing the Brown and Beatty standard.

Lists of collective agreement expirations are prepared and are available on request.

Library

The Department of Labour and Manpower library was established in 1970 to support the interests and activities of the Department. As of March 31, 1985, the library collection consisted of more than 2,000 titles (books and government documents) and approximately 370 periodical titles. Material in the library covers such areas as labour laws and legislation, labour research, economics, arbitration, collective bargaining, working conditions, manpower, labour relations, occupational safety and related information. All publications produced by the Department are deposited in the library. Anyone wishing to use the library is welcome to do so, and assistance is available with regard to research and use of the collection. The library provides services and information to all members of the Department, including its branch offices, staff from other government departments and the general public. Acquisitions from April 1, 1984 to March 31, 1985 include 138 books and government documents and 19 serial publications.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DIVISION

The Trade Union Act establishes the right of employees to organize and sets out the procedure for orderly collective bargaining. In an endeavor to encourage and promote harmonious labour-management relations, the Industrial Relations Division was set up to provide conciliation and mediation services to both labour and management impartially.

The Industrial Relations Division is charged with the administration of the Trade Union Act. Under the Act, the duties and functions of the Division are many and varied.

Concilation-Mediation

This includes the appointment of concilation-mediation officers in labour-management disputes and the processing of Conciliation Board appointments and Industrial Inquiry Commissions regarding negotiations for a renewal or revision of the agreement or the conclusion of a new collective agreement.

Labour Relations Board

The Labour Relations Board and its Construction Industry Panel carry out the functions related to the certification of trade unions, revocation or amendment of certification and complaints related to jurisdictional disputes. The Board performs numerous other functions including investigating alleged unfair labour pratices and refusals to bargain.

Conciliation

A total of 232 cases were dealt with at the conciliation officer level: 48 were in process April 1, 1984 and 184 were new cases. Of the total, 157 cases were settled at the officer level, seven cases lapsed at the conciliation officer level, one case was withdrawn, one case was referred to arbitration under provisions of the Teachers Collective Bargaining Act and one was not resolved because the company was defunct. One case was referred to a Conciliation Board and one to an Industrial Inquiry Commission, leaving 63 cases in process March 31, 1985.

This compares with a total of 171 cases dealt with at the conciliation officer level during the 1983-84 fiscal period, of which seven cases lapsed, one case was referred to arbitration under provisions of the

Teachers Collective Bargaining Act, one case was referred to mediation and one case in which certification was revoked. Two cases were referred to one Industrial Inquiry Commission and 111 cases were settled at the officer level, leaving 48 cases in process March 31, 1984.

Conciliation Board Level

At the conciliation board level there were no cases pending from the previous year. One new Conciliation Board was constituted and settled during the period, leaving no cases pending March 31, 1985.

This compares with no Conciliation Boards pending from the previous period, and no new Conciliation Boards were constituted during the 1983-84 fiscal year.

Conciliation Boards

1. City of Dartmouth	AND	Police Association of Nova Scotia, Local 101
Chairman:		Judge J.A. MacLellan
Union Member:		Charles MacDougall
City Member:		Gregory I. North

Case Settled

Industrial Inquiry Commission Level

There were no cases pending at the Industrial Inquiry Commission level from the 1983-84 fiscal year. One new Industrial Inquiry Commission was constituted and settled at the Commission level, leaving no cases pending at the end of the 1984-85 period.

This compares with one case pending at the beginning of the 1983-84 fiscal year. One new Industrial Inquiry Commission representing two cases was constituted. All three cases were settled at the Industrial Inquiry Commission level, leaving no cases pending at the end of the period.

Industrial Inquiry Commissions

1. City of Sydney	AND	Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 758 (Police)
S. Bruce Outhouse		Commissioner

Case Settled

Mediation Level

There was one case pending at the beginning of the 1984-85 fiscal year. This case was settled during the period leaving no cases pending March 31, 1985.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY DIVISION

The function of the Occupational Safety Division is to ensure that the safety and health of the public is protected by the effective administration of Acts and Regulations pertaining to steam boilers, pressure vessels, refrigeration plants, welding procedures, industrial establishments, elevators and lifts, construction projects and amusement devices. This division also administers the Stationary Engineers Act and Regulations, which controls the certification of all power plants and stationary engineers in Nova Scotia.

The Occupational Safety Division applies regulations and safety codes to maintain safe conditions related to equipment and work and installation of certain types of mechanical equipment. The experience gained by the application of code rules is periodically assessed to determine the need for improving the rules. A code rule or a regulation may be modified; in all such cases a minimum acceptable safety standard must be the basis for any modification.

The Department of Labour and Manpower contributes to the development of codes and standards, principally by its representation on committees of the Canadian Standards Association.

Inspections of elevating devices and boilers and pressure vessels were carried out during the past fiscal year on behalf of Labour Canada.

Industrial Safety Act

The Industrial Safety Act generally embraces establishments engaged in the manufacturing process or assembly in connection with the manufacturing of goods or products. In 1981 the Act was amended to include the forest industry under its jurisdiction. This act is designed to protect the occupational health and safety of employees through its regulations pertaining to sanitation, personal protective equipment, use of tools, guarding of machinery,, ventilation, first aid, electrical hazards and other hazards common to the manufacturing industry.

In November, 1977, regulations made under the authority of the Industrial Safety Act were amended in such a manner that regulations pertaining to occupational health, made pursuant to Section 11 of the Public Health Act, would be the rules, procedures and standards to be followed under the Industrial Safety Act and Regulations.

In February of 1982, amendments were made by the Governor-in-Council, pursuant to the Industrial Safety Act, respecting the use and control of explosives and including certification of blasters.

The Industrial Safety Act requires that, as a general duty, an employer must keep his establishment in such a manner that the safety and health of persons in the establishment are not likely to be endangered. Inspectors appointed under the authority of the Act have the right of entry at reasonable times and, for the purposes of conducting an investigation, may administer an oath and summon any person to give evidence.

There were 27 noise, air and light surveys conducted in cooperation with the Occupational Health Division of the Department of Health. Directions issued as the consequence of any survey were made known to the affected parties and the necessary corrective action was carried out; also, 17 stop work orders were issued and complied with. Investigation was made of 109 complaints, which were resolved to the satisfaction of the employer and employee.

Fatal Accidents

1. A painter died in a fire that started in a tank he was painting.

2. One man died as his scaffold let go at one end.

3. A man was killed while installing new tires on an Industrial truck that had a two-piece rim bolted together.

4. Two men were killed when a trench caved in, burying both men.

5. A chain saw operator was killed when a tree fell on him.

6. A chain saw operator was killed when a pine tree struck him from behind.

7. While directing logs from the catwalk toward the log haul-up, a man fell into the pond and was killed.

Construction Safety Act

The Construction Safety Act is designed to protect the safety and health of persons engaged in the construction industry. The Act requires that the constructor, as defined under the Act, assume the overall responsibility for project safety. A sub-contractor has a responsibility for the safety of all persons on the part or parts of a "project" under his direct control.

In November, 1977, regulations made under the authority of the Construction Safety Act were amended in such a manner that regulations pertaining to occupational health, made pursuant to Section 11 of the Public Health Act, would be the rules, procedures and standards to be followed under the Construction Safety Act and Regulations.

In February of 1982, amendments were made by the Governor-in-Council, pursuant to the Construction Safety Act, respecting the use and control of explosives and including the certification of blasters.

A project under the Construction Safety Act is defined as a place where the building, construction, improvement, repair, alteration, reconstruction, demolition or excavating of any building structure, road, bridge, pipeline, wharf or marine structure, excavation or tunnel is being carried out.

An inspector appointed under the authority of the Act may issue a stop work order setting out that certain directions must be carried out within such time as specified. A stop work order may be issued for an entire project or any part of a project. Inspectors also have the right of entry and, for purposes of an investigation, may administer an oath or summon any person to give evidence.

Three companies were found to be in violation of the Construction Safety Act and fined amounts varying from $300 to $1,000.

A total of three stop work orders were issued. In two situations unsafe conditions were attended to before the effective time and date of the stop work order.

Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act

The Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act applies to steam boilers

operating at a pressure in excess of 15 pounds per square inch, and to pressure vessels having an external pressure in excess of 15 pounds per square inch and an inside diameter of more than six inches. The Act also applies to refrigerator plants with a capacity in excess of three tons in 24 hours. Boilers, pressure vessels and refrigeration plants are initially inspected after installation and subsequently inspected on a regular basis to check on conditions that bear on the life and safe operation of the equipment.

Equipment subject to the Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act is substantially constructed in accordance with the Canadian Standards Association Code for the Construction and Inspection of Boilers and Pressure Vessels. The inspection of equipment manufactured in Nova Scotia is carried out by a provincial inspector; equipment manufactured outside Nova Scotia and for use in the province is subject to inspection by a recognized authority in the United States and Canada and is acceptable under the Act based on receipt of an affidavit from the manufacturer.

Welders engaged in boiler and pressure vessel construction for repair are tested under Section IX of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' Code for welding qualifications. A total of 1,127 welders were tested during the fiscal year.

Elevators and Lifts Act

The Elevators and Lifts Act applies to the installation of elevating devices for the physically disabled, passenger and freight elevators, escalators, dumbwaiters, manlifts and incline lifts such as ski-lifts and T-bars. The Act also applies to major and minor alterations to elevating equipment. The owners of elevators and lifts must have their equipment inspected at least once annually.

The latest edition of the *Canadian Standards Association Safety Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters, and Escalators* is the standard followed by the inspectors in carrying out their duties under the Act and Regulations.

The Elevators and Lifts Act requires that no person shall commence a new installation or a major alteration of an elevator, dumbwaiter, escalator, manlift or incline lift until the drawings and specifications have been approved by the chief inspector.

No owner of an elevator, dumbwaiter, escalator, manlift or incline lift shall operate it or cause or permit it to be operated unless it is licensed under the Act.

Stationary Engineers Act

Please see Stationary Engineers Board on Page 39.

Amusement Devices Safety Act

The Amusement Devices Safety Act provides for the inspection and licensing of amusement devices and temporary structures at carnivals, fairs and amusement parks.

The legislation ensures that the equipment is designed, assembled, dismantled and operated in a manner that will guard against injuries to the general public.

To be operated, amusement equipment must be licensed. Licenses are granted after a Certificate of Inspection has been issued and proof of financial responsibility has been provided to the provincial secretary. Financial responsibility means that insurance provisions have been made for persons injured or killed while in or about the equipment.

LABOUR STANDARDS DIVISION

The function of the Labour Standards Division is to deal with inquiries and complaints from the public about whether a specific employment-related problem is affected by the Labour Standards Code of this province. Investigations of specific employment situations are carried out and, if the Labour Standards Code is not being adhered to, the staff of the division take action to ensure compliance with the Code. The Labour Standards Division also fulfills an advisory role to the public on how the Labour Standards Code should be applied in certain situations.

The Labour Standards Code

—contains provisions for setting the minimum wage in all industries;

—contains provisions for setting industrial standards rates for the trades in the construction industry;

—prohibits the employment of persons under 14 years of age, unless certain conditions are met, and persons under 16 years of age in certain industries;

—requires employers to pay the same wage to female workers performing work that is substantially the same as that performed by male workers in the same establishment;

—requires that female employees who qualify be granted maternity leave;

—requires employers to maintain certain information in their payroll records;

—imposes the requirement that all employees receive vacation pay;

—protects an employee's right to receive wages earned;

—requires employers and employees to give notice of termination of employment; and

—requires that employees who qualify receive pay for certain designated holidays throughout the year.

Any decisions rendered by the Labour Standards Division may be appealed to the Labour Standards Tribunal of Nova Scotia, which is established under the provisions of the Labour Standards Code and empowered to make decisions concerning application of the Code.

Labour Standards staff may, in the course of their duties, carry out routine inspections of an employer's payroll records as well as conduct investigations arising from specific complaints.

During the period April 1, 1984—March 31, 1985, routine inspections under the Labour Standards legislation were made throughout the province of 67 establishments, employing 935 employees. As a result, 19 firms were found to be in violation, involving 119 employees.

During the same period, 1,738 firms were contacted as a result of complaints and 1,064 firms were found to be in violation.

Complaints were filed by 2,089 persons and violations were found affecting 3,002 persons. A total of $650,594.92 was collected by the Labour Standards Division on behalf of these persons in situations in which the Code was violated. Code violations are grouped in the following categories:

Industrial Standards

Six trades in the construction industry in the city of Sydney and seven in the cities of Halifax and Dartmouth come under the provisions of the Industrial Standards section of the Labour Standards Code.

The following hourly wage rates were in effect in Halifax and Dartmouth at the end of the fiscal period:

	Rate Per Hour
Carpentry Trade	$5.05
Plumbing, Steamfitting, and Pipefitting Trades	7.33
Labourers in Building Construction	5.80
Painting Trades	
Brush	4.50
Spray	4.65
Plastering Trades	6.38
Sheet Metal Trade	7.33
Electrical Trade	5.63
Charge Hand	5.78

Foreman 5.98

The following rates were in effect in Sydney at the end of the fiscal period:

Carpentry Trade	5.95
Carpentry Foreman	6.40
Electrical Trade	
Industrial Manufacturing Construction Projects	
Journeyman	4.40
Charge Hand	4.55
Foreman	4.70
Labourers	
Building Construction	5.25
Non-working Foreman	5.75
Jackhammer	5.60
Vibrators, Compactors, Tampers	5.40
Dynamite Helper	5.75
Dynamite Blaster	6.25
Concrete Storm and Sewer Pipelayer	5.50
Job Service Truck	5.50
Creosote Work	5.50
Cement Finisher	5.85
Sandblaster (masonry & concrete)	5.75
Burner & Welder	5.75
Signalman	5.50
Painting Trade	
Journeyman	5.35
Foreman	5.85
Plumbing & Pipefitting Trades	
Journeyman	5.95
Foreman	6.40

In all cases these rates are for a regular work week of 40 hours.

During the fiscal period no violation was found involving this section of the Labour Standards Code.

Hours of Labour

No violation was found involving this section of the Labour Standards Code.

Employment of Children

Two firms were found to be in violation of this section of the Labour Standards Code, involving five underaged employees. Management was instructed to terminate this employment and agreed to comply.

Equal Pay

Two firms were found to be in violation of this section of the Labour Standards Code, involving two employees. As a result of the investigations, two employees received a total of $1,145.38.

Maternity Leave

Four firms were found to be in violation, involving five employees. As a result of the investigations, four employees received a total of $1,350.80 and one employee had her hours reinstated.

Records

Two firms were found to be in violation, involving ten persons. Management was instructed to keep proper records and agreed to comply.

Vacation Pay

As the owners cannot be located, 951 vacation stamp books, one envelope containing vacation stamps and 126 cheques are being held. The books contain stamps to the value of $7,211.98, the envelope contains stamps to the value of $1.23, and the cheques total in value $922.49.

There were 749 firms found to be in violation of this section of the Labour Standards Code. As a result of investigations, 1,397 persons received $272,169.02 in additional vacation pay. No settlement was reached on violations involving 200 persons employed with 40 firms.

Minimum Wage

A total of 43 firms were found to be in violation of this section of the Labour Standards Code. As a result of the investigations, 80 persons were paid $9,423.28 in additional wages by their employers or former employers.

Protection of Pay

There were 569 firms found to be in violation of this section of the Code. As a result of the investigations, 867 persons received $265,655.36 in additional wages. No settlement was reached on violations involving 152 persons employed with 43 firms.

Termination of Employment

It was found that 158 firms were in violation of this section of the Code. As a result of the investigations, 162 persons were paid $93,879.41 in additional wages in lieu of notice by their former employers. No settlement was reached on violations involving two persons employed with two firms.

Holidays with Pay

A total of 55 firms were found to be in violation of this section of the Code, which resulted in $6,971.67 additional holiday pay being paid to 119 persons by their employers. No settlement was reached on one violation involving one employee.

STATIONARY ENGINEERS BOARD

A part-time Board of Examiners reviews and assesses all applications and examinations of persons seeking certification under the provisions of the Stationary Engineers Act. The Stationary Engineers Board consists of a chairman plus four other members. The day-to-day operations related to the administration of the Act are carried out by a full-time staff.

A total of 581 applicants were examined within the province. The total number of plants presently registered is 36.

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD

During the fiscal year April 1, 1984—March 31, 1985, the Labour Relations Board issued a total of 33 certification orders and dismissed 10 applications. Eight applications for amendment were granted while an additional four were dismissed and five withdrawn. One Board order was revoked.

Twelve complaints of unfair labour practice were submitted to the Board, of which 10 were withdrawn and one was dismissed. A violation was found in one case.

The Board received six complaints of failure to negotiate. One case was withdrawn, two dismissed and violations were found in the remaining three.

Under Section 29 of the Trade Union Act, the Board dismissed three applications for Successor Rights. Under Section 30 of the Act, two applications for Successor Rights were granted.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY PANEL OF THE LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD

Between April 1, 1984 and March 31, 1985, the Construction Industry Panel of the Labour Relations Board (Nova Scotia) granted 27 applications for certification. Six other cases were dismissed and one was withdrawn.

Three complaints of unfair labour practice were filed with the Panel. A violation was found in one case and two were withdrawn.

Five complaints alleging jurisdictional disputes were filed with the Panel: four resulted in interim orders being issued and one complaint was dismissed.

Seven applications for reconsideration were filed: two were granted and five were dismissed.

Under Section 29 of the Trade Union Act, six applications were filed: the Panel granted five and one was dismissed.

Five complaints alleging jurisdictional disputes were filed with the Panel: four resulted in interim orders being issued and one was dismissed.

Four certification orders were appealed to the Panel pursuant to Section 93 of the Act. As a result, the Panel confirmed two and revoked one, while the other was withdrawn.

LABOUR STANDARDS TRIBUNAL

The Labour Standards Tribunal is a part-time body that hears complaints of failure to comply with the Labour Standards Code. The Code came into effect by proclamation on February 1, 1973.

Pursuant to the Code, complaints are either referred to the Tribunal by the Director of Labour Standards and are disputed by the employer who requests a hearing before the Tribunal, or are appealed by the complainant after the Director has found no violation of the Code. If, on hearing a complaint, the Tribunal finds wages due and owing, it will issue an order to pay against the employer. By a recent amendment to the Code, the Tribunal is deemed to hold a mortgage on the assets of the employer for the amount set out in the order, which takes priority over all other liens for wages due workmen. The Tribunal's mortgage may be enforced by foreclosure proceedings.

A breakdown of the sections of the Code violated is shown below. A complaint may involve a violation of more than one section of the Code.

Violation	Total Complaints	Ordered To Pay	Dismissed	Settled	Withdrawn	No Hearing
Minimum Wage	3	1	1	—	—	1
Protection of Pay	22	13	4	1	1	3
Vacation Pay	33	18	7	4	2	2
Termination of Employment	28	12	8	2	4	2
Holiday Pay	2	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL	88	44	20	7	8	9

During the period April 1, 1984—March 31, 1985, the Tribunal issued orders to pay amounting to $3,218.71, which represented monies owned to 49 employees. During the same period, a total of $14,463.43 was collected in settlement of the above orders affecting 30 employees. Monies were also collected amounting to $12,880.02 during the period, representing payment of Tribunal Orders that were issued in previous fiscal years.

MINIMUM WAGE BOARD

The Nova Scotia Minimum Wage Board was appointed July 1, 1964, under the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act.

The Board, under Chairman John MacIntyre, met on several occasions during the year and heard submissions from individuals and organizations on matters within its jurisdiction. The following orders were in effect at the end of the period under review:

Minimum Wage Orders

Minimum Wage Rates for Experienced Adult Workers

General Order, Beauty Parlour Order, Road Building and Heavy Construction Order, Logging and Forestry Order*:

Rate per Hour	Effective
$4.00	January 1, 1985

* Logging and Forestry Order: As of January 1, 1985, persons with no fixed work week — $775.00 per month.

Minimum Wage Rate for Workers under 18 years

General Order:

Rate per Hour	Effective
$3.55	January 1, 1985

Minimum Wage Rates for Inexperienced Workers

General Order:

Rate per Hour	Effective
$3.55	January 1, 1985

Beauty Parlour Order:

Rates per Hour		Effective
$2.85	1st three months	January 1, 1985
$3.20	2nd three months	January 1, 1985
$3.55	3rd three months	January 1, 1985

These rates are for 48 working hours per week. Provisions are set out in the order for overtime, workers on piece work and for deductions for board and lodging. All time during which an employee is required to wait for work on the employer's premises shall be counted as working time.

STATISTICS

MANPOWER

Apprenticeship Training

Number of Pre-employment Classes
Number of Block Release Classes
Number of Part-Time Classes
Registrations, Cancellations, Completion of Apprenticeship by Trade

LABOUR

Industrial Relations

Summary of Activities—Conciliation Officer, Conciliation Boards, Industrial Inquiry Commissions and Mediation cases
Summary of Activities—Labour Relations Board and Construction Industry Panel/Labour Relations Board
Legal and Unofficial Work Stoppages

Occupational Safety

Inspections — Industrial Safety Act
Directions Issued — Industrial Safety Act
Inspections — Construction Safety Act
Directions Issued — Construction Safety Act
Inspections — Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act
Related Services — Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act
Inspections — Elevators and Lifts Act
Related Services — Elevators and Lifts Act
Inspections — Amusement Devices Safety Act
Stationary Engineers Act — Valid Certificates

MANPOWER

Apprenticeship Training

Number of Pre-employment Classes - 1984/85

Trade	No. of Classes Held	No. of Apprentices Attending
Carpentry	2	17
Cooking (continuous intake)	2	38
Electrical Construction	1	15
Heavy Duty Repair	1	15
Industrial Mechanical	1	15
Machinist	4	55
Motor Vehicle Repair (Mechanical)	1	16
Oil Burner Servicing	1	15
Stationary Engineer	3	42
TOTAL	16	228

Number of Block Release Classes - 1984/85

Trade	No. of Classes Held	No. of Apprentices Attending
Boilermaker	3	25
Bricklaying	Modular	66
Carpentry	Modular	483
Cooking	Modular	305
Electrical Construction	17	234
Electrical Industrial	6	40
Heavy Duty Repair	6	65
In Plant	6	113
Industrial Instrumentation	3	13
Industrial Mechanical	6	73
Lineman	5	44
Machinist	5	51
Marine Fitter	1	11
Mine Electrician	1	16
Mine Mechanic	7	11
Motor Vehicle Repair (Body)	4	36
Motor Vehicle Repair (Mechanical)	22	281
Motor Vehicle Repair (Bus and Transport)	2	15
Oil Burner Servicing	4	50
Plumbing	7	84
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	2	48
Sheet Metal	2	11
Sprinkler Fitter	4	30
Stationary Engineer	7	128
Steamfitter/Pipefitter	6	49
TOTAL	164	2,282

Number of Part-Time Classes - 1984/85

Trade	No. of Classes	Attended
Carpentry	1	26
General Upgrading (Various Trades)	1	10
Industrial Electrical	1	15
Millwright	1	9
Plumber	1	10
TOTAL	7	89

Registrations—Cancellations—Completions of Apprenticeship by Trade
April 1, 1984, to March 31, 1985
Cumulative Totals 1945 - 1985

TRADES	Registrations April 1, 1984 March 31, 1985	Total Registrations 1945-1985	Cancellations April 1, 1984 March 31, 1985	Total Cancellations 1945-1985	Completions April 1, 1984 March 31, 1985	Total Completions 1945-1985	Total Registrations as of March 31, 1985
Aircraft Technician	-	138	-	37	-	99	2
Autobody Repair	48	1,135	18	582	5	436	117
Boilermaker	-	98	1	23	4	52	19
Bricklaying	33	889	9	486	7	301	102
Bus and Transport	43	328	8	99	12	142	87
Carpentry	304	3,727	104	1,465	102	1,506	755
Chemical Technician	-	5	-	-	4	5	-
Control Room Operator	1	15	-	1	4	10	4
Cooking	175	1.037	35	357	79	316	364
Diesel Mechanic	-	15	-	3	-	8	4
Draughtsman	-	50	-	15	-	32	3
Electrical Construction	168	4,155	32	1,454	61	2,340	361
Electrical Marine	12	45	-	1	-	5	33
Electrical Repairman	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
Electrical Technician	-	16	-	-	3	14	2
Electronics	12	176	1	20	12	135	26
Engine Fitter	-	4	2	2	-	2	-
Fabricator Steel (Metal)	20	68	4	18	14	28	22
Fiberglass Plastic	-	59	-	15	-	44	-
Foundry Practice	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Fitter Armament	6	40	-	6	3	19	15

(Continued)

TRADES	Registrations April 1, 1984 March 31, 1985	Total Registrations 1945-1985	Cancellations April 1, 1984 March 31, 1985	Total Cancellations 1945-1985	Completions April 1, 1984 March 31, 1985	Total Completions 1945-1985	Total Registrations as of March 31, 1985
Fitter I.C.E.	2	37	-	3	1	29	5
Fitter Marine	12	52	-	-	1	23	29
Fitter Mechanic	6	155	-	17	3	116	22
Fixer Card	-	7	-	6	-	1	-
Fixer Textile	-	26	3	12	4	10	4
Gas Turbine	-	6	-	-	-	3	3
Heavy Duty Repair	42	783	18	323	18	368	92
Hydro Operator	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Industrial Electrical	20	1,050	10	207	49	701	142
Industrial Instrumentation	10	75	4	15	12	27	33
Instrument Repair	-	194	-	54	1	112	28
Iron Moulder	-	30	-	16	-	14	-
Joiner	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Lineman	9	662	3	222	15	432	8
Machine Woodworker	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
Machinist	56	1,412	17	443	39	762	226
Maintenance Mechanic	-	7	-	-	2	4	3
Marine Engineer	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Mason Insulator	-	7	-	1	-	4	2
Millwright	84	1,021	11	258	50	518	245
Mine Electrician	-	24	3	3	16	16	5
Mine Mechanic	-	30	2	2	11	11	17
Motor Vehicle Repair (M)	179	4,502	78	1,938	77	2,108	456

(Continued)

TRADES	Registrations April 1, 1984 March 31, 1985	Total Registrations 1945-1985	Cancellations April 1, 1984 March 31, 1985	Total Cancellations 1945-1985	Completions April 1, 1984 March 31, 1985	Total Completions 1945-1985	Total Registrations as of March 31, 1985
Oil Burner Servicing	23	506	14	222	16	185	99
Painter	-	20	-	15	-	5	-
Pattern Maker	-	18	-	5	-	13	-
Pipe Fitter	-	163	1	26	6	99	38
Plumbing	56	2,126	14	804	19	1,102	220
Printer	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Refrigeration	24	417	10	173	9	175	69
Rigger	5	87	-	6	4	60	21
Roll Turner	-	4	-	1	-	3	-
Sheet Metal	20	779	4	314	20	414	65
Ship Fitter	-	21	-	7	-	13	1
Ship Plater	7	84	1	16	7	67	4
Shipwright	-	137	-	38	5	91	8
Sprinkler Fitter	4	79	1	19	5	38	22
Stationary Engineer	63	602	6	171	41	278	153
Steamfitter/Pipefitter	74	1,040	15	422	46	495	123
Stone Cutter	-	7	-	-	-	7	-
Stone Mason	-	24	-	3	-	21	-
Structural Steel	-	7	-	7	-	-	-
System Operator	1	6	-	1	-	4	1
Tinsmith	-	3	-	1	-	2	-
Toolmaker	-	3	-	1	-	1	1
Welder	7	75	-	7	2	53	15

(Continued)

TRADES	Registrations April 1, 1984 March 31, 1985	Total Registrations 1945-1985	Cancellations April 1, 1984 March 31, 1985	Total Cancellations 1945-1985	Completions April 1, 1984 March 31, 1985	Total Completions 1945-1985	Total Registrations as of March 31, 1985
Welder Electric Arc	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Welder Gas	-	5	-	4	-	1	-
Woodroom Mechanic	-	5	-	2	-	2	1
Miscellaneous	-	101	-	61	3	40	-
TOTAL	1,526	28,432	429	10,444	792	13,927	4,085

LABOUR

Industrial Relations

Summary of Activities

Conciliation Officer Level

In Process April 1, 1984	48	
New During Period	184	232
Settled at Officer Level	157	
Referred to Conciliation Board	1	
Referred to Industrial Inquiry Commission	1	
Conciliation Lapsed	7	
Conciliation Withdrawn	1	
Referred to Arbitration - Teachers Collective Bargaining Act	1	
Company Defunct	1	
In Process March 31, 1985	63	
TOTAL CASES AT OFFICER LEVEL		232

Conciliation Board Level

In Process April 1, 1984	0	
New During Period	1	1
Settled During Period	1	
In Process March 31, 1985	0	
TOTAL CASES AT BOARD LEVEL		1

Industrial Inquiry Commission Level

In Process April 1, 1984	0	
New During Period	1	1
Settled During Period	1	
In Process March 31, 1985	0	
TOTAL CASES AT COMMISSION LEVEL		1

Mediation Level

In Process April 1, 1984	1	
New During Period	0	1
Settled During Period	1	
In Process March 31, 1985	0	
TOTAL CASES AT MEDIATION LEVEL		1

Labour Relations Board and Construction Industry Panel/Labour Relations Board Summary of Activities

	April 1, 1984 March 31, 1985 BOARD	April 1, 1983 March 31, 1984 BOARD	April 1, 1984 March 31, 1985 PANEL	April 1, 1983 March 31, 1984 PANEL
APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATION				
Granted	33	22	27	21
Dismissed	10	8	6	3
Withdrawn	—	3	1	1
APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT ORDERS				
Amended	8	6	—	—
Varied	—	—	—	—
Dismissed	4	2	—	—
Withdrawn	5	2	—	—
Confirmed	—	1	—	—
APPLICATION FOR REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATION				
Revoked	1	4	—	—
Dismissed	—	—	—	1
Withdrawn	—	—	—	1
COMPLAINTS OF UNFAIR LABOUR PRACTICE				
Violation found	1	—	1	—
Dismissed	1	1	—	1
Withdrawn	10	6	2	1
COMPLAINTS, FAILURE TO NEGOTIATE, Section 33(a)				
Violation found	3	2	—	—
Dismissed	2	1	—	—
Withdrawn	1	3	1	—

	April 1, 1984 March 31, 1985 BOARD	April 1, 1983 March 31, 1984 BOARD	April 1, 1984 March 31, 1985 PANEL	April 1, 1983 March 31, 1984 PANEL
COMPLAINTS RE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, Section 33(b)				
Violation found	—	—	—	—
Dismissed	2	2	—	—
Withdrawn	2	2	—	—
APPLICATION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF BOARD OR PANEL				
Granted	—	—	2	1
Dismissed	—	—	5	—
Withdrawn	—	—	—	1
APPLICATION FOR DECLARATION OF SUCCESSOR RIGHTS (Section 29)				
Granted	—	3	5	3
Dismissed	3	1	1	3
Withdrawn	—	1	—	4
APPLICATION FOR DECLARATION OF SUCCESSOR RIGHTS (Section 30)				
Granted	2	1	—	—
Dismissed	—	—	—	—
Withdrawn	—	—	—	—
COMPLAINTS ALLEGING ILLEGAL WORK STOPPAGE				
Interim Order	—	—	—	—
Dismissed	1	—	—	4
Withdrawn	—	—	—	4
Settled at officer level	1	—	—	1

	April 1, 1984 March 31, 1985 BOARD	April 1, 1983 March 31, 1984 BOARD	April 1, 1984 March 31, 1985 PANEL	April 1, 1983 March 31, 1984 PANEL
COMPLAINTS ALLEGING JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES (Section 50)				
Interim Order	—	—	4	2
Dismissed	—	—	1	4
Withdrawn	—	—	—	—
Confirming order	—	—	—	—
APPLICATION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF PANEL (Section 93)				
Confirmed	—	—	2	—
Revoked	—	—	1	—
Withdrawn	—	—	1	—
CASES LAPSED	1	1	—	3

Legal and Unofficial Work Stoppages in Nova Scotia April 1, 1984 — March 31, 1985

Industry	WORK STOPPAGES			PERSONS-DAYS LOST		
	Legal	Unofficial	Total	Legal	Unofficial	Total
Service	2	—	2	1,525	—	1,525
Public Administration	2	—	2	879	—	879
Trade	1	1	2	630	15	645
Manufacturing	4	1	5	29,427	95	29,522
Duration						
One day or less	3	2	5	842	110	952
7 days or more	6	—	6	31,619	—	31,619
Number of Workers						
50 or fewer	5	1	6	2,848	15	2,863
51 to 200	3	1	4	28,885	95	28,980
401 or more	1	—	1	728	—	728
Person-Days Lost						
50 or fewer	1	1	2	24	15	39
51 to 200	2	1	3	195	95	290
501 or more	6	—	6	32,242	—	32,242

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY DIVISION

Inspections — Industrial Safety Act

General Inspections	573
Re-inspections	53
Field Interviews	257
Accidents Reviewed with Employer	109
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	992
Stop Work Orders	17

Directions Issued — Industrial Safety Act

Sanitation	2
Ventilation	18
Lighting	—
Machine Guarding	88
Personal Protective Equipment	304
First Aid Facilities	27
Housekeeping	10
Fire Protection	19
Electrical	24
Miscellaneous	110
TOTAL	602

Inspections — Construction Safety Act

General Contractor	1,450
Sub-Contractor	321
Accidents Investigated	36
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	1,807
Stop Work Orders	3
Prosecutions	3

Directions Issued — Construction Safety Act

Access to Workplace	120
Bins and Hoppers	—
Bracing and Supports	7
Compressed Air	—
Construction Equipment	8
Demolition	4
Electrical Supply	84
Excavations	119
Explosive Tools	1
Explosives	12
Fencing and Barricades	19
Fire Protection	25
First Aid	74
Flooring	18
Formwork	7
Guarding Machinery	1
Guardrails and Openings	229
Hand Tools	—
Handling Materials	8
Hoists-Workmen	8
Hoists-Materials	18
Housekeeping	195
Ladders	94
Personal Protection	242
Pile-Driving	—
Platforms, Runways and Ramps	28
Portable Power Tools	25
Power-Driven Cranes, Shovels	40
Repairs to Machinery	11
Sanitation	32
Scaffolds	249
Stairs	17
Tanks and Vessels	1
Temporary Heat	4
Ventilation of Excavations	—
Welding and Burning	37
Wharves and Docks	1
Woodworking	1
Working Over Water	24
TOTAL	1,763

Inspections — Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act

General Inspections	406
External Inspections	770
Inspections of New Installations	247
Shop Inspections of Constructions	64
Plant Inspections	859
Piping	135
Hydrostatic Tests	781
Refrigeration Plants	53
Safety Valves Tested	227
Removed from Service-Boilers	2
Removed from Service-Pressure Vessels	2
Accident Investigations	2
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	3,548

Related Services — Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act

X-Rays Examined	5,723
Survey and Registration of Drawings	457
Reports Processed from Insurance Companies	1,130
Welding Tests	1,127

Inspections — Elevators and Lifts Act

Annual Inspections - Department	1,203
Inspections - New Installations	104
Inspections - Major Alterations	1
Equipment Removed from Service	11
Accidents Investigated	10
Inspection of Personnel Hoists	2

Related Services — Elevators and Lifts Act

Plans Examined - New Installations	89
Plans Examined - Major Alterations	1
Consultations (Architects, Engineers, Contractors)	91
Registrations of Contractors	11
Certificates of Competency Issued	1
Elevators and Lifts Licensed	1,498

Inspections — Amusement Devices Safety Act

Initial Inspections	101
Re-inspections	240
Surveys of Equipment	2
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	541

Stationary Engineers Act — Valid Certificates

Stationary Engineer - First Class(S)*	7
Stationary Engineer - Second Class (S)	30
Stationary Engineer - Third Class (S)	38
Stationary Engineer - Fourth Class (S)	112
Stationary Engineer - First Class	—
Stationary Engineer - Second Class	—
Stationary Engineer - Third Class	—
Stationary Engineer - Fourth Class	4
Stationary Engineer - Refrigeration Plant - First Class	6
Stationary Engineer - Refrigeration Plant - Second Class	39
Stationary Engineer - Compressor Plant - First Class	1
Stationary Engineer - Compressor Plant - Second Class	7
Stationary Engineer - Hoisting Plant	29
Stationary Engineer - Surcharged	1
TOTAL	274

* (S) = Standardized Examination.